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VOLUME XVII. No. 113.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—CORSICAN BROTHERS—MARRIED RAGE.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—KING LEAR—TWO DOLLARS.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Crowned Diamonds—MY FRIENDS IN THE STRAITS.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers Street—OUR CLERKS—CONFESSIONAL BLISS.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Parkman and His Dog—BLACKBURN OF ANTHEM—DUMB BIRD.

LYCEUM THEATRE, A SOLDIER'S COURTSHIP—THE WIDOWED LADY.

AMERICAN MUSICAL-AMUSEMENT PERFORMANCES IN THE AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BOWERY AMPHITHEATRE, Bowery—KAUFMAN'S PERFORMANCES.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE—NORRIS MINSTRELS BY CHRISTY'S COMPANY.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 44 Broadway—ETHEL'S MINSTRELS.

ANTON PLACE—SANDPAPER'S OPERA TROUPE.

METROPOLITAN HALL—WHITNEY'S EVENINGS WITH THE PEOPLE.

DOUBLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, April 33, 1852.

The News.

Several interesting items, relative to the curious movements of the politicians in Washington, have been forwarded by our special correspondent. There is no mistake in the report that the Southern whigs are preparing a pronouncement, in which they will bring to light many of the secret manoeuvres of their opponents in the late caucus. They are breakers ahead, and the freewill whigs may as well get ready in time to meet them.

Senator Mangum, yesterday, made a personal explanation relative to the caucus, in which he made some rather severe remarks, as will be seen on reference to the report, concerning Mr. Brooks. It was by far the most bitter speech of the session. As the veracity of Mr. Brooks is questioned, he will be compelled to make an explanation to-day. It is a pretty rough quarrel, but there is no prospect of a fight.

The United States Senate yesterday decided to make the whole number of Congressional representatives two hundred and thirty-four—thereby allowing California to send two members, as at present, and giving South Carolina an extra member for her fraction. This appears to be about the most satisfactory arrangement that could have been made. On the coming up of the deficiency bill, Mr. Miller, from the majority of the finance committee, made an excellent speech in support of the proposed bill to the Collins steamer. He went into a statistical analysis of the whole question, and produced facts which cannot well fail to convince even the few ultra opponents of the necessity of sustaining the line. The present indications are that the appropriation will pass by a handsome majority. Mr. Borland moved, as an amendment to the deficiency bill, that the laws be published in the newspaper having the largest circulation in each Congressional district. This would be a capital plan.

An attempt was yesterday made in the House to have the Committee of the Whole discharged from the further consideration of the bill to modify and reduce the rates of postage. The request was very properly refused. Although this bill is not, by any means, all that could be desired, it is much better than the act under which postage was now regulated. The last report of the Post Master General, clearly establishes the fact, that the profits of the department fully warrant a reduction to, at most, one third of the present scale. The people of the country expect this, and nothing short of it will satisfy them. Private individuals would gladly accept of contracts to deliver letters, in any part of the country, at one cent each, and why not the government? The laborers of the day closed with a debate on the Free Farm bill. Mr. Sutherland, of this State, made some very pointed remarks in opposition to this unjust and unconstitutional affair.

The printing committee have again decided that the *Republic* and *Union* newspapers must have a portion of the government work, and have secured bonds from the publishers of those journals for the proper execution of the same. This little bit of pay-amounting, perhaps, to a couple of hundred thousand dollars—was necessary to keep these old fogies from their legs till after the Presidential election. As to the Southern rights and abolition organs—the *Southern Press* and *National Era*—they will manage to live upon their industry—although, upon the principle of equity, they are entitled to a fair share of the profits.

The government of Mexico is evidently alarmed at the position assumed by the foreign ministers concerning the tariff question. Dates from the city of Mexico to the 3d inst., state that the Chief Secretary had declared to the ministers that they had no right to interfere in the matter; nevertheless, the Congress were hard at work endeavoring to reform the evil, and rumors were afloat that a change in the cabinet might soon be expected. The particular advocates of non-interference in the internal affairs of foreign nations, now have a chance to back their words by deeds, without the trouble of crossing the ocean. What say they to abolishing their markets in defense of Mexico, against this downright threat of foreign countries, through their representatives?

A new line of railroad is talked of between Baltimore and Philadelphia. Better run it in a southerly direction. There will undoubtedly be a vast falling off in the receipts of the roads already diverging from the quicker city, unless the State removes the onerous restrictions on their freights to the South-west. The larger portion of which is sent from this city.

Many items of considerable interest to politicians will be found under the telegraphic head. The democrats of the fifth congressional district of Maryland, have elected a Case delegate to the National Convention. The Fillmore and Scott whigs made a draw game of their dispute in the city convention. The principal—indeed only, objection to President Fillmore in that city is, that he has refused to remove men from office, in accordance with the dictation of certain high aspirants, who want a dip at the spoils themselves. The opposition of such persons can do but little injury.

Ten persons lost their lives by the burning of the steamer *Peachontas*, on the Mississippi, a few days ago. The cargo consisted of nearly twenty-four hundred bales of cotton, which the boat was entirely consumed. As was expected, the order of the Supreme Court for the removal of the bridge over the Ohio river, at Wheeling—if enforced—is likely to produce some annoyance to the government. The lower branch of the Virginia Legislature, have passed some pretty striking resolutions, requesting a stay of proceedings, asking Congress to adopt measures to prevent the contemplated removal, and winding up by giving both Congress and the Court to distinctly understand that, if they refuse to acquiesce in these

requests, the State will not be bound to acquiesce in the removal of the bridge. This controversy being of interest only to Pennsylvania and Virginia, they should be allowed to fight it out between themselves.

James McGowan was murdered in Baltimore yesterday morning by his brother-in-law, Allen Atkinson. The latter struck the other on the head while asleep, with an iron bar. Baltimore appears to be eclipsing even Philadelphia, in the number of brutal deeds, now-a-days.

Accounts of the disastrous effects of the late storm continue to pour in from all quarters. Floods have swept off houses, barns, live stock, &c., on the banks of many of the large streams in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, and two or three other States. The village of Washington, in Virginia, was entirely swept away. The loss of property in New York is comparatively trifling.

One of our Washington correspondents enables us to lay before our readers the letter of instructions from Secretary Webster to Com. Aulick, concerning the expedition to Japan. This letter is highly important, and will well repay a perusal.

The National Theatre at Boston was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The company immediately transferred their services to the Federal street Theatre, and performed in the latter house last evening, with Mrs. Sinclair at their head.

Of foreign affairs, we yesterday received later accounts from Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Para, Pernambuco, Guadalupe, Martinique, St. Kitts, Porto Rico, St. Lucia and Bermuda. The intelligence from these points will be found in another column of this morning's paper. The French islands, evince their loyalty to Napoleon with considerable enthusiasm. The news of the crops at St. Lucia is rather unfavorable. The accounts from Buenos Ayres indicate peace, and the gradual re-organization of the provinces of La Plata on a better and more liberal basis. The administration at Washington seems to have entirely lost sight of the recent important events in that quarter; and while England and France have sent out a joint mission to take advantage of circumstances, our government appears determined to trust to luck in the settlement of affairs in that quarter—in the opening of the great rivers of South America to the commerce of the world.

Will Congress see to this? The joint European mission left for Buenos Ayres on the 16th inst. The Board of Assistant Aldermen last evening adjourned for the session. A large number of papers from the other Board were referred, and several occurred in. Among the latter, were the designations of Police Justices and clerks, already reported. Elsewhere give a full report of the speech of Kosuth, at Newark, yesterday. Notwithstanding all his strange manoeuvres, it will be observed that our reporters have managed to follow him up pretty closely. He will leave for Boston this morning.

It is expected, by a few sanguine persons, that the Northern Light will arrive to-day, with eleven days later news from California. One or two expected her yesterday, and lost money in consequence of her non-arrival. The Pacific was to leave San Francisco on the 1st inst., for San Juan del Sud. If the N. L. should arrive, the time—from city to city—would be twenty-three days—two days and eighteen hours shorter than the quickest run on record.

The Whig Caucus—The Whig Press—The Whig Party.
The sectional split in the late Congressional Whig Caucus at Washington, has forced itself upon the attention of our whig contemporaries. There is a good deal of fluttering and squirming among the legitimists, and some very decided threatening, blustering, and bravado among the Seward organs; but they all agree that it is an ugly piece of work, and that if it cannot be patched up, the old, demoralized and midewed whig party is gone to the dogs. The issue is upon them, and they cannot evade it; but they appear to be consoled with the idea that the rupture can be healed, or patched up, like the rent in the Governor's old breeches, at the public expense.

Mr. Webb, of the *Courier*, who, since his return from Austria, has turned his attention very largely to ecclesiastical affairs, and the unconstitutionality of the Maine liquor law, condescends to enlighten us with his views of the late caucus, and his policy upon the subject. In the church, he is but a layman; but in the whig party, he is a bishop, (prime cost \$52,675 43) and can therefore "speak as one having authority." It is difficult to make out what he is driving at, for he argues upon the rotary principle, moving in a circle like a horse in a cider mill; but as nearly as his manifesto can be made out, he contends: First—That the caucus had no right to dictate the compromise to the whig National Convention. Secondly—That Senator Mangum is a gentleman and a scholar. Thirdly—That Webster is the only first-rate man for the Presidency; and in the fourth place, our venerable contemporary speaks out like a man, and says, that he would rather have the whig party defeated, "if it can only succeed by the nomination for the Presidency, of an individual who is not avowedly the friend of the compromise, and of the fraternal union between the North and South, which flows from it." And he winds up in the true style of an orthodox high churchman, with the prayer and hope that the Whig National Convention will plant itself upon this platform, and sustain no man, "no matter when, where, or by whom nominated, who is not avowedly the friend of the compromise measures." Such is the cream and substance of Mr. Webb's manifesto. The whig caucus was right enough in rejecting the compromise; but if the National Convention fails to do it, he is virtually pledged to aid in the defeat of the whig party. This is sheer nonsense. Why should not the principle apply to the caucus, if no trick was intended? Why approve of the thimble-rig at Washington, and scout it at Baltimore? But, if Mr. Webb expects to rule out Scott in the convention, by ruling in the compromiser, and Mr. Webster to boot, he is hopelessly befogged. The Northern whig faction will have Scott or nothing, and they who are not satisfied to take him on trust, may leave. The South may be kicked out, but Seward will not be sacrificed. The convention will not throw the abolitionists overboard to conciliate Southern slaveholders, by a recognition of the binding obligations of the Fugitive Slave law. Never. The only leg Mr. Webb has left to stand upon, is to prepare himself for defeating the whig party.

Another Wall street organ, devoted to the service of Mr. Fillmore, and such broken virtuous as may fall from the Custom House table, pleads that the vexed question be adjourned from Washington to Baltimore, doubtless in the hope that those the matter may be patched up so as to do. The brotherly regard of this Wall street foggy for the Fugitive Slave law, after having dogged it in Congress, is as remarkable as the zeal of Mr. Webb in the cause of Mr. Webster, after having exhausted the vocabulary of abuse upon his devoted head, in the good old times of Captain Tyler.

We turn now to the whig organs of Nassau street. Wall street is pretty sound on the intervention question, the cotton question, and the fugitive question; but in Nassau street the whig oracles are dyed in the wool. The *Tribune*, the great scarecrow of the silver grays, undertakes to bluster the Southern seceders from the whig caucus into blind submission to Seward, or open rebellion. It says that the act of seceding from the caucus was a "factious fissure to frighten the great body of the whig members," and that it was "a simple attempt by the minority to bully the majority." The little *Times*, a sort of Sanchez Pansa, dancing attendance upon Don Quixote, declares that if the compromise measures are adopted by the whigs as their platform, they will be the States of New York, Ohio, and New England; and that if this thing is permitted (a recognition of the Fugitive law) "the coming contest will be mainly sectional." Let the South heed the warning. The North have the numerical strength,

and if you attempt to force Gen. Scott—our candidate—to recognize the abominable and atrocious Fugitive law, you must abide by the consequences. We shall then throw off the mask, and open the war, and carry on the campaign upon the single issues of the repeal of that law, and the humbling of the presumptuous slaveholding and slave trading minority of the South. Such is the import of the warning from the Seward oracles of the Northern whig party.

Such are the views and opinions of the leading whig journals of this city. The best that we can make of the whole lump is, that Wall street is ready to compromise upon the Fugitive Slave law; and that the Seward faction are determined to struggle that issue or reduce the election to a combined assault upon Southern slavery. They protest against a mere side issue like the Fugitive law being made the test question of the whig party, but they know that it is the paramount question of the day. The old financial questions of the bank, the tariff, and the public lands, are settled—practically settled. These issues have become stale, hackneyed and obsolete; but the issue between the North and South, of the abolition of slavery, is a living, vital, and national issue. It involves the very life of the Union, and all the horrors of the bloody orgies of St. Domingo; and so deeply tainted and corrupted have the two old parties of the North become with their abolition affiliations, that neither can any longer be trusted by the South without the most solemn and unequivocal pledges upon the slavery question. If the Northern whig party or democratic party prefer the "higher law" as above the constitution, so be it; but it is due to the South, and the Union men of the North, of both parties, that they should understand it.

Upon this single issue of the binding obligations of the compromise, out and out, we should like to see a distinct trial made in the Northern States. There is a majority in the North—even in Massachusetts—in favor of the adjustment, for the sake of peace. Let the test be fairly applied. There need, then, be no fear by the South of the power of the Northern whig party as an abolition party. Let the South organize at once for an independent movement. Let them give the Northern whigs all the rope they may desire, and the battle will soon be ended. The Union loving and law abiding people of the North, without respect to old party associations, will rally to the support of the South in vindication of the constitution, the laws, and the Union; and abolitionism will be throttled and suffocated in the strongholds of the incendiaries. It can be done. It is for the South to put the ball in motion. No time now for patching up a reconciliation between the constitution and "the higher law." The one or the other must be put down.

KOSUTH AND THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.—One of the novel features of the renewal of the Kosuth celebrations in this neighborhood, is the complaint which the orator himself continually thrusts before the public, regarding the temper and tone with which most of the newspapers have treated his purposes, his mission, and himself during the last few months. There has been a great deal of contradiction in many of the speeches of Kosuth during his career West and South, combined, however, with a great deal of sameness in the language, style, tone, and temper of his five hundred speeches. His recent speeches here are principally remarkable for the querulousness which escapes him against that portion of the American newspaper press that opposes his projects, laughs at his manoeuvres, and makes fun of the melo-dramatic sublimity of his pretensions. Kosuth, recently, is incessantly introducing those "personal matters," as he calls them, into his speeches.

Now, it is evident from this peculiarity in the temper of Kosuth, that he has not been drilled into the freedom and frankness of republican institutions to any considerable extent. He evinces the sensitiveness of a novice in liberty. He is blubbering and thin-skinned to an extreme. No journal that we have seen has imputed dishonesty to Kosuth, but two-thirds of the American press have questioned his wisdom, the practicability of his projects, the feasibility of his mission, the propriety of his denouncing the doctrines of Washington, and the decency or good feeling which prompted him to talk, as he has done in his speeches, of Captain Long, Mr. Clay, and other distinguished men of the land. In all this, American journalism has treated Kosuth with much forbearance, much more so than they do their own distinguished men, of any party or every party. Let one look over the last quarter of a century, and call up to one's recollection the manner in which Clay, Webster, Jackson, Calhoun, Clinton, Cass, Seward, and any other distinguished statesmen of this age, have been talked about in public meetings, and written about in public journals in this country. The treatment of Kosuth by the newspapers has been the treatment of an indulgent father to a rickety child, in comparison with the same treatment to the American statesmen we have named, during their whole public career. Yet, who ever saw these distinguished men descend to the capriciousness and querulousness of complaining in public meetings, or in popular harangues, of the treatment bestowed upon them by the newspaper press? American statesmen, of every age, have more sturdiness and stamina in their character, more belief in the purity and strength of their principles, more knowledge of the light and heavy artillery of the press, than to trouble themselves with trifles when they are dealing with men and communities, principles and purposes, which can, in a free land, stand against an unjust opposition, as the Alleghenies or the Rocky Mountains can stand against the rudest blasts of the North.

Kosuth, we are afraid, has much to learn of free government, liberty, republicanism, democracy, and everything else connected with this new system of civilization. He has yet to learn to speak less, and act more. He has been engaged in an expedition, or mission, through this country, similar to that which Gen. Lopez attempted a short time ago. The issuing of the Hungarian bonds, on the faith of a Hungarian republic, in the present state of Europe, is as clear a case of humbug, as ever was the promulgation of the Cuban bonds, with the signature of Lopez, who had the courage to go and die for the idea which he affected to represent. Yet out of regard, and a delicate regard, for the position and character of Kosuth, little has been said against those ridiculous bonds, or the paltry attempts to put them in circulation among an intelligent people, in order to raise funds to get up what is called a revolution in Europe. We could enumerate many other points in the career of Kosuth, equally absurd and "illogical," as he would call them, which the American press and the American people have passed over in silence, or with a smile, a joke, or a laugh, merely because they wished to exercise forbearance towards the individual himself, and those by whom he was accompanied.

His mission in this country, as it has been, is Europe, is a failure. If democracy is ever to be triumphant and paramount in the Old World, the age will have to bring forth men of different calibre and end of mind than Kosuth, Mazzini, Louis Blanc, Ledru Rollin, or any of those men who failed in the great movements of 1848. The American revolution was not an accident. It was successful, because Washington and his compatriots were earnest, honest, brave, practical men. The European revolution of 1848 failed, because the leaders and the rank and file were equally destitute of those qualities. That's all.

Mails for Europe.
The American mail steamship *Hermann*, Capt. Higgins, will leave this port to-morrow noon, for Southampton and Bremen. The European mails will close at a quarter before eleven o'clock in the morning. The *New York Weekly Herald* will be published at half-past nine o'clock.

Naval Intelligence.
The U. S. store ship *Relief* arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 3d inst., and sailed next day for Montevideo.

The Steamship *Yerra Nevada* left yesterday for Chicago.
A CARD.—The captain, and crew of the schooner *J. B. Perry*, of Baltimore, beg, for their heartfelt thanks for the timely assistance and man, &c. of the captain and crew of the brig *Detroit*, in "seeing them from a sinking wreck, and like-wise for the U. S. Ad. treatment received from them while on board their vessel." Time alone will obliterate the memory of their noble gallantry and self-sacrificing perseverance in saving them. "From a watery grave."

Concealment lends enchantment to the view.
A nation which has existed for 2,400 years, and longer, in utter seclusion from the rest of the human race, is to be overhauled and brought up to the mark of intercourse with the most enlightened nations of the world. What a treat to the philosophic mind will be the contrast! What theories and practical results in the history and development of the human race will be elicited!

Let us inquire into the causes which have dictated such exclusive and extraordinary policy. The Japanese claim for themselves an antiquity extending considerably further back than the fabulous periods of the ancient Egyptians. Their records, however, for the last two thousand four hundred years, are uniform and minute, and bear the appearance of general accuracy. The effect of these fabulous traditions, believed by the body of the people, is the cause of their secluded spirit, and is part of the government policy which deems it conducive to their happiness, which some little foreign experiences have confirmed, and to which is added their fear of foreign broils. Moreover, they believe in distinct origins of the human race; for how (remarks one of their oracles) can Dutchmen and negroes be of the same descent? The Portuguese, soon after their discovery of Japan, about the middle of the sixteenth century, with the view to forward their interests, according to their custom sent out Catholic missionaries, who were admitted to free access to the interior of the country, and made a large number of converts. This continued for some ten years, when Teigs, the reigning Emperor, perceiving that the Jesuits were much more eager to collect Japanese gold than to save souls, and having good reason for suspecting an attempted conquest by the Portuguese, resolutely banished them, and by the most rigorous measures thoroughly extirpated Christianity and all Europeans. This fact accounts for the calumnies by the Jesuits, and exhibits the chief principles upon which the exclusive policy of the Japanese has been founded.

The principles of this exclusive policy cannot now be regarded as tenable or justifiable. The opening of a free commercial intercourse will be of immense advantage to the Japanese, and will employ their enormously overstocked population in raising productions and manufactures for export, and their imports from the United States will so contribute to their social, and comparatively enlightened and educated condition, as to place them at the head of the Asiatic nations. The political constitution of Japan, strange to say, approximates to that of England a few centuries back, and the island of Nippon may almost be commercially regarded as the England of Asia. Her abundance of coal, copper, and all kinds of steel and polished iron tools, to say nothing of her gold, silver, porcelain and varnish, renders a trade with her highly desirable in itself. In these days of steam navigation, and looking at our future maritime relations with that part of the Pacific, the first-named commodity will be of incalculable benefit, as will the copper for sheathing our ships. Cotton, also, is largely manufactured in Japan. An immense traffic will at once spring into existence between the California coasts and the numerous ports of Nippon, and with China and the Archipelago. The advantages resulting to our whole fisheries, in the use of her harbors, will also be great. The example will also have its due effect, and will be thoroughly appreciated by all parties in that quarter. It will be a new era—not only in Asia, but in the world.

Who would have supposed, in the days of Asiatic grandeur, that unknown America was to be the mediating and civilizing power on this continent—that she was destined to proclaim a new order of commerce to the world, and to stand herself in the midst, and as its author and projector? We all recollect the excitement and change in affairs which pervaded the commercial world when England achieved her overland and Mediterranean routes to India; but how will stand the advantages of the transit by ship canal through Nicaragua, when the best part of the Asiatic territories shall have been opened? This "overland route" was destined for the sole benefit of England; but the United States will almost simultaneously open new commercial relations with Asia, and a route far surpassing in value the English "overland," by its contiguity with our own nation, with South America, and the valuable islands in the Pacific, drawing in its track a luminous train of commercial enterprise. In short, the development of the world's development by a commercial and republican genius. Truly, the source is worthy of its honor, great and powerful as we are. We are enjoying a supremacy before we know it. The aggrandizement of San Francisco, and the resources and requirements of the California territory, will have a corresponding effect upon this and the other Atlantic cities, and the sympathetic intercourse between the cities of the two coasts, whether by water or by land, or both, will consummate the prosperity of this country. A line of first class steamers will, no doubt, be projected shortly between New York and Japan and China, and also between the two latter places and San Francisco. Such is the progression of the world—the United States sprang from its spirit, and is now about to minister to its development.

It may be said that such an expansion of intercourse, or territorial influence, will weaken a nation. This is true of despotic or monarchical nations. Russia, with her great extent of territory, has felt that she cannot use or benefit by it, although contiguous to Japan, China, and Persia. Free and republican institutions, although recognizing a common centre, have in themselves the spirit of their own enterprise, of which they may consider themselves the centre. London, for example, is the great sponge and monopolist of England; and it speaks favorably for us and our independence of thought and action that the seat of our government is surpassed in commercial enterprise by other cities more adapted for it. This development will support itself, and further establishes the consonance of our own and practice of government with commercial genius.

The Japanese expedition will be, therefore, in a few months, the topic of the world; and unless Commodore Perry succeed in his purpose, he cannot show his face again in the United States.

Marine Affairs.
THE STEAMSHIP *YERRA NEVADA* left yesterday for Chicago.

A CARD.—The captain, and crew of the schooner *J. B. Perry*, of Baltimore, beg, for their heartfelt thanks for the timely assistance and man, &c. of the captain and crew of the brig *Detroit*, in "seeing them from a sinking wreck, and like-wise for the U. S. Ad. treatment received from them while on board their vessel." Time alone will obliterate the memory of their noble gallantry and self-sacrificing perseverance in saving them. "From a watery grave."

The Empire of Japan, and its Future Commercial Relations with the United States.

We publish, in this morning's paper, an article on the Japanese Empire, taken from the memoirs of a captivity in that country, by Captain Golewin, of the Russian Navy. It is relative to the productions and resources of the magnificent islands embraced in that empire. We have other articles, from the same source, on the social and political condition of the Japanese, some of which we may hereafter give in our columns.

The government expedition to that quarter of the world is a phenomenon of modern times, and happily in keeping with them. It has attracted all universal attention, and will cause whatever of value is published to be read with avidity. The affair has created much excitement all over Europe, and has reverberated on the Asiatic shores. The King of Siam has already made peace with the United States and England, by throwing open his ports to those nations, and the Japanese are, by all accounts, in terrific consternation.

The impenetrable mystery of the authorship of Junius' letters made them notorious; the mysterious and secluded policy of the Japanese has also made them notorious. To paraphrase a well-known passage—

"Concealment lends enchantment to the view."
A nation which has existed for 2,400 years, and longer, in utter seclusion from the rest of the human race, is to be overhauled and brought up to the mark of intercourse with the most enlightened nations of the world. What a treat to the philosophic mind will be the contrast! What theories and practical results in the history and development of the human race will be elicited!

Let us inquire into the causes which have dictated such exclusive and extraordinary policy. The Japanese claim for themselves an antiquity extending considerably further back than the fabulous periods of the ancient Egyptians. Their records, however, for the last two thousand four hundred years, are uniform and minute, and bear the appearance of general accuracy. The effect of these fabulous traditions, believed by the body of the people, is the cause of their secluded spirit, and is part of the government policy which deems it conducive to their happiness, which some little foreign experiences have confirmed, and to which is added their fear of foreign broils. Moreover, they believe in distinct origins of the human race; for how (remarks one of their oracles) can Dutchmen and negroes be of the same descent? The Portuguese, soon after their discovery of Japan, about the middle of the sixteenth century, with the view to forward their interests, according to their custom sent out Catholic missionaries, who were admitted to free access to the interior of the country, and made a large number of converts. This continued for some ten years, when Teigs, the reigning Emperor, perceiving that the Jesuits were much more eager to collect Japanese gold than to save souls, and having good reason for suspecting an attempted conquest by the Portuguese, resolutely banished them, and by the most rigorous measures thoroughly extirpated Christianity and all Europeans. This fact accounts for the calumnies by the Jesuits, and exhibits the chief principles upon which the exclusive policy of the Japanese has been founded.

The principles of this exclusive policy cannot now be regarded as tenable or justifiable. The opening of a free commercial intercourse will be of immense advantage to the Japanese, and will employ their enormously overstocked population in raising productions and manufactures for export, and their imports from the United States will so contribute to their social, and comparatively enlightened and educated condition, as to place them at the head of the Asiatic nations. The political constitution of Japan, strange to say, approximates to that of England a few centuries back, and the island of Nippon may almost be commercially regarded as the England of Asia. Her abundance of coal, copper, and all kinds of steel and polished iron tools, to say nothing of her gold, silver, porcelain and varnish, renders a trade with her highly desirable in itself. In these days of steam navigation, and looking at our future maritime relations with that part of the Pacific, the first-named commodity will be of incalculable benefit, as will the copper for sheathing our ships. Cotton, also, is largely manufactured in Japan. An immense traffic will at once spring into existence between the California coasts and the numerous ports of Nippon, and with China and the Archipelago. The advantages resulting to our whole fisheries, in the use of her harbors, will also be great. The example will also have its due effect, and will be thoroughly appreciated by all parties in that quarter. It will be a new era—not only in Asia, but in the world.

Who would have supposed, in the days of Asiatic grandeur, that unknown America was to be the mediating and civilizing power on this continent—that she was destined to proclaim a new order of commerce to the world, and to stand herself in the midst, and as its author and projector? We all recollect the excitement and change in affairs which pervaded the commercial world when England achieved her overland and Mediterranean routes to India; but how will stand the advantages of the transit by ship canal through Nicaragua, when the best part of the Asiatic territories shall have been opened? This "overland route" was destined for the sole benefit of England; but the United States will almost simultaneously open new commercial relations with Asia, and a route far surpassing in value the English "overland," by its contiguity with our own nation, with South America, and the valuable islands in the Pacific, drawing in its track a luminous train of commercial enterprise. In short, the development of the world's development by a commercial and republican genius. Truly, the source is worthy of its honor, great and powerful as we are. We are enjoying a supremacy before we know it. The aggrandizement of San Francisco, and the resources and requirements of the California territory, will have a corresponding effect upon this and the other Atlantic cities, and the sympathetic intercourse between the cities of the two coasts, whether by water or by land, or both, will consummate the prosperity of this country. A line of first class steamers will, no doubt, be projected shortly between New York and Japan and China, and also between the two latter places and San Francisco. Such is the progression of the world—the United States sprang from its spirit, and is now about to minister to its development.

It may be said that such an expansion of intercourse, or territorial influence, will weaken a nation. This is true of despotic or monarchical nations. Russia, with her great extent of territory, has felt that she cannot use or benefit by it, although contiguous to Japan, China, and Persia. Free and republican institutions, although recognizing a common centre, have in themselves the spirit of their own enterprise, of which they may consider themselves the centre. London, for example, is the great sponge and monopolist of England; and it speaks favorably for us and our independence of thought and action that the seat of our government is surpassed in commercial enterprise by other cities more adapted for it. This development will support itself, and further establishes the consonance of our own and practice of government with commercial genius.

The Japanese expedition will be, therefore, in a few months, the topic of the world; and unless Commodore Perry succeed in his purpose, he cannot show his face again in the United States.

Marine Affairs.
THE STEAMSHIP *YERRA NEVADA* left yesterday for Chicago.

A CARD.—The captain, and crew of the schooner *J. B. Perry*, of Baltimore, beg, for their heartfelt thanks for the timely assistance and man, &c. of the captain and crew of the brig *Detroit*, in "seeing them from a sinking wreck, and like-wise for the U. S. Ad. treatment received from them while on board their vessel." Time alone will obliterate the memory of their noble gallantry and self-sacrificing perseverance in saving them. "From a watery grave."

Concealment lends enchantment to the view.
A nation which has existed for 2,400 years, and longer, in utter seclusion from the rest of the human race, is to be overhauled and brought up to the mark of intercourse with the most enlightened nations of the world. What a treat to the philosophic mind will be the contrast! What theories and practical results in the history and development of the human race will be elicited!

Let us inquire into the causes which have dictated such exclusive and extraordinary policy. The Japanese claim for themselves an antiquity extending considerably further back than the fabulous periods of the ancient Egyptians. Their records, however, for the last two thousand four hundred years, are uniform and minute, and bear the appearance of general accuracy. The effect of these fabulous traditions, believed by the body of the people, is the cause of their secluded spirit, and is part of the government policy which deems it conducive to their happiness, which some little foreign experiences have confirmed, and to which is added their fear of foreign broils. Moreover, they believe in distinct origins of the human race; for how (remarks one of their oracles) can Dutchmen and negroes be of the same descent? The Portuguese, soon after their discovery of Japan, about the middle of the sixteenth century, with the view to forward their interests, according to their custom sent out Catholic missionaries, who were admitted to free access to the interior of the country, and made a large number of converts. This continued for some ten years, when Teigs, the reigning Emperor, perceiving that the Jesuits were much more eager to collect Japanese gold than to save souls, and having good reason for suspecting an attempted conquest by the Portuguese, resolutely banished them, and by the most rigorous measures thoroughly extirpated Christianity and all Europeans. This fact accounts for the calumnies by the Jesuits, and exhibits the chief principles upon which the exclusive policy of the Japanese has been founded.

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REVIVAL OF THE JENNY LIND MANIA.—Several of the newspapers, and a few of what we call in this city "the oyster house critics," are beginning to indicate a wish for the revival of the Jenny Lind mania for the last three concerts which Madame Goldschmidt has proposed to give, by way of farewell to the American people, before she leaves this country finally for Europe. The attempt, we think, will fail in its purpose. There is but one Barnum in a century; and he is not engaged on this particular occasion, to prepare the way for the revival of an excitement of such a character as we once experienced here. There is also only one Genis; and he is so busy in showing off his new splendid store up Broadway, that he has no time to pay two hundred dollars for a ticket for any new concert that may be got up next month.

But there are other and equally forcible reasons, calculated to produce a conviction in the reasoning mind that no fresh mania can be created in this city for the approaching concert of Madame Goldschmidt. When Jenny Lind was an angel, it might do very well to get up an enthusiasm, and to put concert tickets at prices varying from ten to two hundred dollars. But the angel who captivated us under the management of Barnum, has since changed her condition, and become a plain, sensible, discreet, married woman, with a loving husband, and the prospect of a large family of nine young cherubs for the future generation. These realities cheer off enthusiasm amazingly, and will bring down the most angelic artist to the platform of common sense, common prices, and common applause. We think, therefore, that there has been an indiscretion perpetrated in the announcements already made, that the prices of tickets for the approaching concert of Madame Goldschmidt are to be at three dollars and two dollars. We have had the finest operas, performed by first rate artists—such as Steffanone and Bosio, Salvi and Bettini—given to the public at fifty cents, night after night. The idea, therefore, of attempting to put up concert tickets at three dollars, for scraps from the same operas, even by Madame Goldschmidt, will not, we think, succeed in the present instance, by genius far inferior to that which Barnum displayed in the original campaign, when he had the angel to cheer him on his course, and the untiring enthusiasm of the public lying open before him, like a fat catyot waiting patiently to be opened and swallowed.

But if the attempt should fail to get up a second edition of the Jenny Lind excitement on the approaching occasion of Madame Goldschmidt's farewell concert, the lovers of and lovers on enthusiasm may as well prepare themselves for something of the kind, which will be more appropriate, during the course of the coming summer, when a certain debut of a young and fair American artist will take place, who is reported to possess power of voice equal to that of Jenny Lind, and even beyond it in range and peculiarity of construction. This young debutante that is to be, has been studying music with the first masters in Europe for the last six years. Every one of these personages has been astonished at the extent and the power of her voice, the capacity which she exhibits, the beauty of her intonations, and the personal grace and fascination with which these talents are accompanied. It is said that she will make her debut in some Italian opera, during the course of the coming summer. Lovers of excitement and patrons of